

ORLANDO,

—BY—

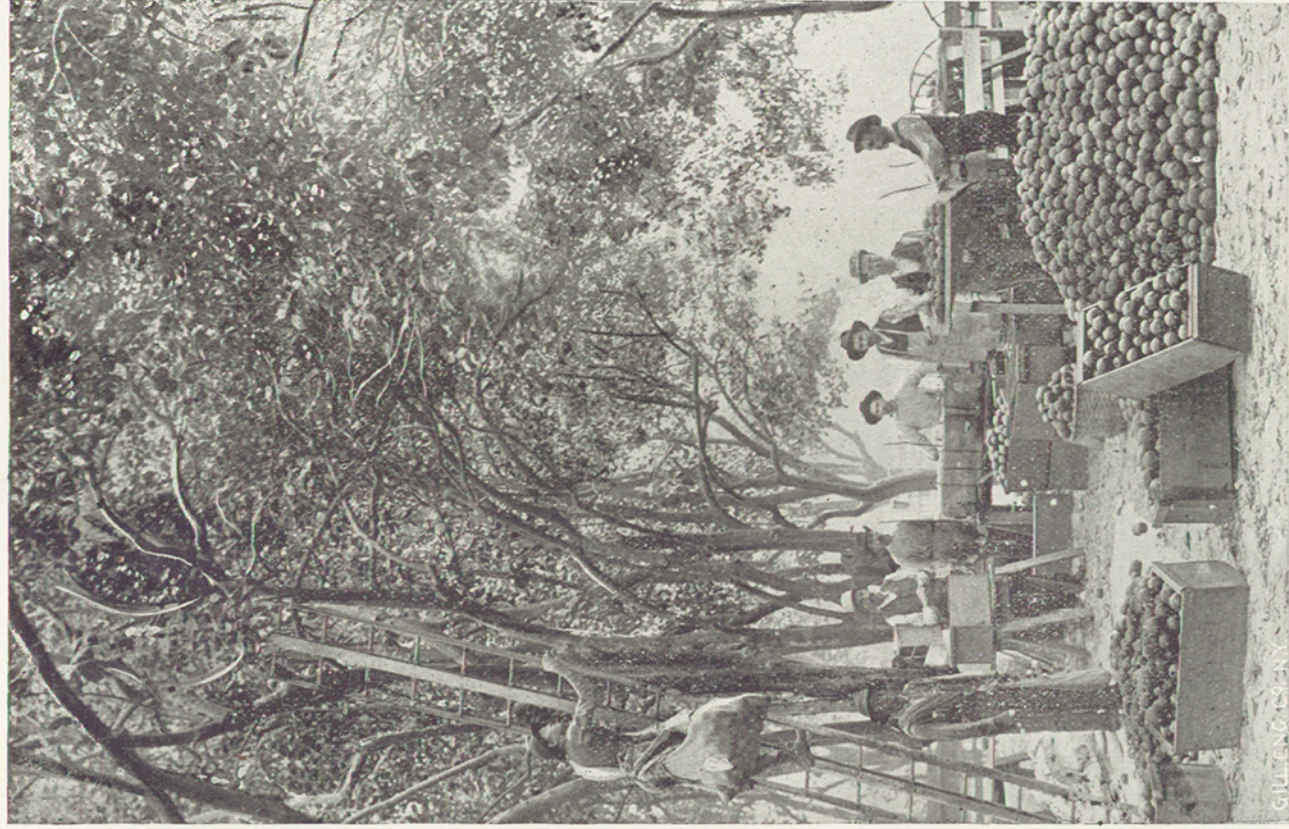
FEN * AND * CAMERA.

1891.



145





IN AN ORANGE GROVE. PICKING AND PACKING.

GLUCENEN

N.S.
Jan'y 1897

A PEN AND CAMERA SKETCH
OF
ORLANDO, FLORIDA.

GIVE ME A HOME IN THE ELEVATED PORTION OF SUNNY FLORIDA, AMONG THE LAKES AND ORANGE GROVES, WHERE EVERY BREEZE IS LADEN WITH HEALTH, WHERE NATURE IS KINDEST TO HER CHILDREN, WHERE THE SUMMERS ARE TEMPERED BY COOLING OCEAN ZEPHYRS, AND WHERE THE WINTERS ARE MODIFIED BY WINDS WHICH SWEEP ACROSS LONG STRETCHES OF SOUTHERN SEAS.

BY MAHLON GORE.

OCTOBER, 1891.

INTRODUCTION.

THIS little pamphlet is specially prepared for the enlightenment of those who contemplate a change of residence. There are many such in all parts of the country. Some find it necessary to change on account of health. Others desire to escape the cold of northern winters. Others still, wish to engage in fruit or vegetable growing in a southern latitude where their products will be ready for an early market and command the high prices that always prevail in the beginning of the season.

It is here sought to give the intending settler exactly the information which he may desire, to enable him to intelligently decide where to make his future home. The illustrations are from photographs and are therefore, true to life. Every state-

ment herein made and every claim set forth can be relied upon. They can be verified by any person who cares to investigate for him or herself. No roseate colors paint these pages, to fade upon being put to the test. Plain, homely truths and incontrovertible facts are offered instead, and in the matter of facts the truth has not half been told.

The recipient of this pamphlet is requested to read it considerately and then loan it to some friend who contemplates a change of residence. In this way may he benefit his fellow men and perchance assist some struggling soul to find a home and competence, or save the life of a valuable citizen.

MAHLON GORE.

Orlando, Florida, Oct. 15, 1891.

WHERE AND WHAT ORLANDO IS.

ORLANDO, the county seat of Orange county, is situated not very far from the central portion of the Florida peninsula. It is distant about thirty-five miles from the Atlantic coast and about seventy miles from the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. The distance from gulf and ocean is not so great but breezes from east or west, sweeping over broad expanses of sea, reach it nearly every day in the year. These breezes are cooling and bracing, and coming as they do from semi-tropical seas, are of nearly equal temperature both summer and winter.

The Florida peninsula is swept on three sides by semi-tropical seas. The state has twelve hundred miles of sea coast, and a considerable portion of its surface is covered by lakes of sparkling fresh water, upon which ice never forms. Snow has never been seen on the peninsula, and the frosts which sometimes come, are seldom severe enough to work material damage to the vegetable or flower garden. But' once in the past fifty years has the mercury fallen lower than twenty-eight degrees above zero. It rarely falls so low as forty degrees in winter or rises to one hundred degrees in summer. In a continuous residence of almost twelve years in Orlando the writer

has seen the mercury up to the one hundred point but once. The range of temperature from one day to another seldom is as great as twenty degrees. Sudden and extreme changes are unknown. This equable temperature renders this section free from the tax upon physical vitality which is so marked a characteristic of higher latitudes.

The summers are cooler and the winters warmer than other portions of the continent upon the same line of latitude. The distance from the sea is sufficient to take the "raw edge" off the winds. Thirty miles through native forests of long leaf southern pines breaks their force and impregnates them with balsamic odors. The land upon which the city is located is elevated about one hundred and twenty feet above the sea. To one coming from the hilly or mountainous regions of the north, it appears flat and monotonous. But the surface is sufficiently undulating to afford perfect natural drainage. Indeed, a casual examination of a map of Florida discloses the fact that the waters flow in all directions from this point. Streams having their sources in the little lakes in and immediately surrounding the city, flow into the Atlantic through the St. Johns river, and to the Gulf of Mexico through the system

of natural water ways, having its fountain head here, and extending southward through the great lake region, of which Tahopekaliga, Kissimmee, Cypress, Okeechobee and the Caloosahatchee river are conspicuous features.

Flat as the country appears, it is broken and diversified by numerous small, but deep and clear water lakes. There are thirteen of these within the city's corporate limits of two miles square. They are fed by springs, their waters are pure and transparent, and their bottoms and margins are sandy and clean. From one of these the water works supplies the city with an abundance of water which, by analysis, is proven to be almost chemically pure. The lake water as well as that obtained from wells, is soft as rain or melted snow. For bathing or laundry it is perfect, and needs no "breaking." Fish are found in all the lakes, although no longer plentiful, as too many have been taken. A few miles out of town however they are plentiful and one can enjoy a good day's fishing and come in at night with a heavy string.

The entire region, of which Orlando is the center, is dotted all over with these little lakes. In Orange county are more than a thousand of them. The largest is Lake Apopka, lying upon the western boundary of the county. It is the second largest in the State. Its length is about fifteen miles, and its greatest breadth some eight or ten miles. From this they range all the way down to little basins of water covering in some instances no more than an acre in extent. This makes it possible for a large proportion of the settlers to secure lake fronts for their homes and orange groves. A drive through the country immediately about Orlando takes the visitor over

roads winding along the margins of lakes, the sloping approaches to which are covered with the living green of orange groves, and dotted with quiet southern homes. There is a seductive beauty about this which, while it lacks the imposing grandeur of a mountainous region, soothes the weary mind, invigorates the enfeebled body, and finally wins the visitor and tempts him into swearing allegiance to Florida in spite of unfavorable first impressions. The residents of no other part of the world are so much in love with their country, so loyal to its interests, or so unwilling to change to another section where climate and conditions would be less favorable.

It would be difficult to find a more cosmopolitan population than we have here. People come here from every state in the Union, as well as from the old world. Mingling together and interchanging ideas and methods, necessarily makes them progressive and broad gauge. Each gets the benefit of his neighbor's experience while he contributes of his own wisdom to the general fund. There is no intolerance of speech, thought, politics or creed. All are united in their faith in the future of their city and country, and in their efforts to bring about the highest development in the shortest time. Good people from every quarter of the globe are welcomed, and here find congenial companionship, for our people were representative citizens in their former homes, are refined, educated and fully abreast of the times in social ethics. Orlando society is a marvel to strangers when first they come among us.

In no instance is the cosmopolitan feature more conspicuous than among the teachers in the public school. The principal comes from Pennsylvania. The assistants are gathered



PRIMITIVE VEHICLE OF THE EARLY DAYS.

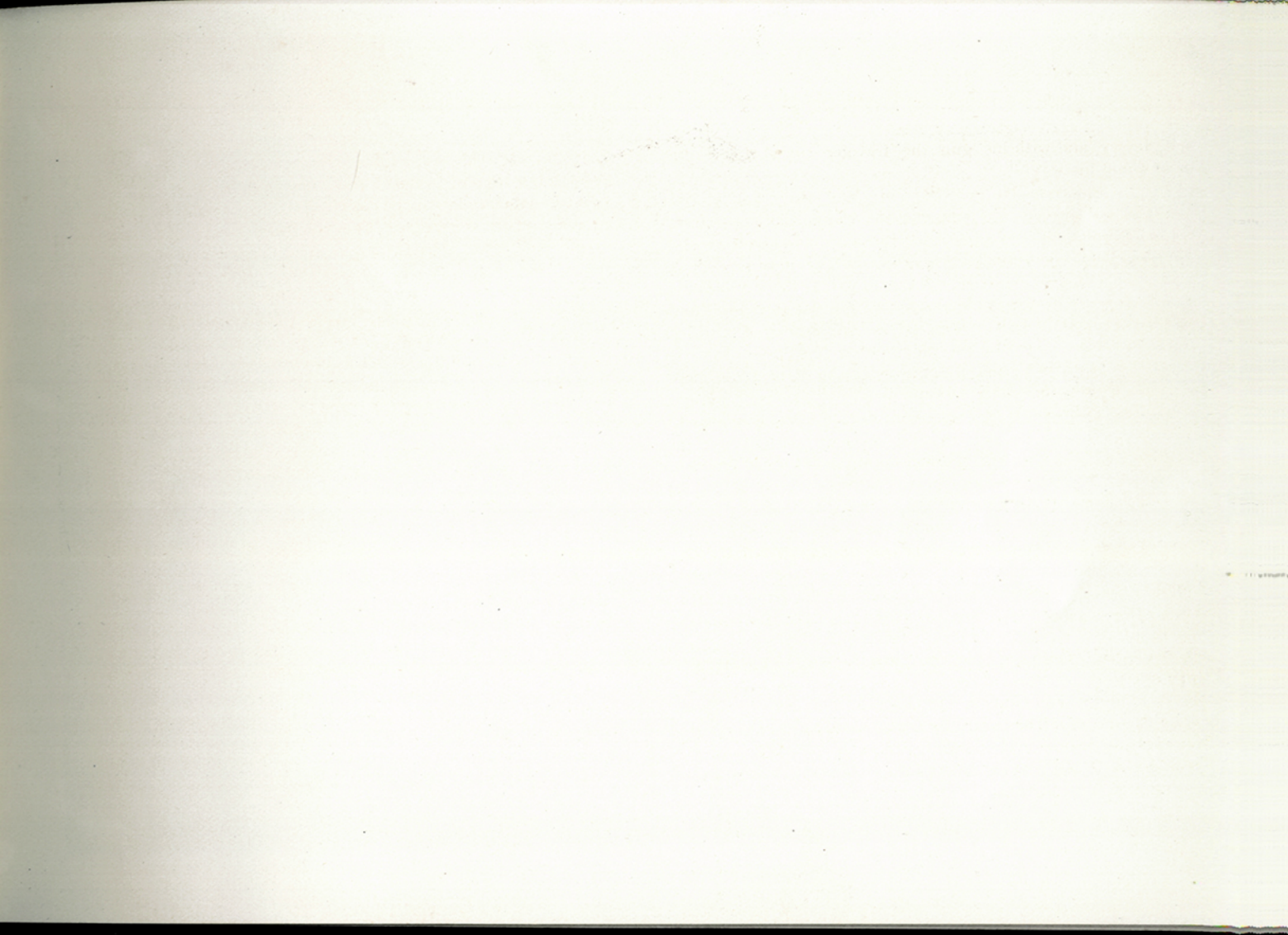
from almost as many different states as there are individuals. Two come from South Carolina, and one each from Mississippi, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Florida, Tennessee and Georgia. Thus it will be seen that representatives from both North and South here meet on common ground, and work together. One

little incident will serve to emphasize this fact. At a recent social gathering, one who was curious in such matters, inquired concerning the nativity of those who were present. Upon summing up it was found that twenty-eight states were represented.

MATERIAL PROGRESS OF ORLANDO.

IN October, 1880 the first railroad reached Orlando. At this time the town was little more than a cross roads in the pine woods. There was a little hotel, the court house, post office and three stores. It was a general depot of supplies for a region of territory extending in some directions as far as fifty miles. The stereotyped vehicle of the country was a Florida cart. This was an institution which had no counterpart on the American continent except the Pembenia cart of the Red River of the North. It was made entirely of pine; hubs, spokes, fellows, axletrees, shafts and bed were all made from the yellow pine of the country. A few of them had iron tires upon the wheels. But in many cases the linch pins were the only iron in the entire make up. It was what a Sioux Indian would call a *shampogglemy*, and somehow the Indian term seems to fit the case. The shafts extended from the front end of the horse or mule to the rear end of the bed. They rested upon the axletree and the bed rested

upon them just in the position to bring the center of gravity in front of the center of the wheels, so as to hold the horse down. Too much load in the rear would have tilted it up in front and lifted the horse off the ground. The driver usually rode the horse, a saddle being part of the equipment. His feet rested upon the shafts or in stirrups, and a double barrel shotgun resting across his lap or lying in the front of the cart was a necessary adjunct to the outfit. Sometimes an ox was substituted for a pony or mule, in which case the driver rode on the cart and guided the beast by means of rope lines attached to the horns. Primitive as this cart may appear to one not familiar with it, it was admirably adapted to the condition of the country and the requirements of the pioneer settler, who was obliged to make long drives over rough roads or through long stretches of woods without a road. The wooden cart ran smoothly and lightly, the weight of the man gave steadiness to the horse, which was usually small, but tough





STREET SCENE, ORLANDO IN 1883.



VIEW ON PINE STREET, ORLANDO, 1889.

vines, these small holdings yield more gratifying returns to their owners than where the business is undertaken on a larger scale. These facts must therefore encourage a populous settlement of the surrounding country, and Orlando, being the cen-

ter of such a section, will continue to grow and thrive so long as the groves and vineyards continue to yield handsome incomes to their owners.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

IN no feature of her development has Orlando made more substantial and gratifying progress than in her public schools. A few years ago the only school house was a low, dark, board structure with rough benches, insufficient light, and superabundant ventilation. It was uncomfortable during the cooler days of winter and was without provision for artificial heating. To give the reader an idea of the primitive condition of affairs then it may be related that on the occasion of a cold wave, the teachers with the aid of the larger boys rolled together three log heaps under the pine trees near the school house. These were set on fire, and here the three departments of the public school assembled in semi-circles about the huge log fires, one side of the circle being reserved for the classes as they were called to their recitations. It was under such adverse circumstances that Orlando's early "young ideas" were taught to shoot. But crude as were the conditions, vigorous and sturdy young shoots put up from the uncongenial soil, and our young men and maidens are acquitting them-

selves as creditably in the great race of life as those who have received college educations under more favored conditions. In fact some of them have prepared themselves for college or for business educations, and are rapidly working themselves to the front in the professional or business world.

The old fireless and windowless school house and the log fires made under the trees are among the things of the past. Our people, with pardonable pride call the attention of strangers to our public school house, built in tasty style, equipped with modern seats and improved apparatus, and provided with ample means for heating when necessary. This necessity exists only for a few days during the winter months. As a rule pupils sit and pursue their studies by open windows, and many of the boys from choice—not from necessity—attend school barefooted throughout the entire winter months. The building, although originally designed for a seminary, with the expectation that it would answer the requirements of a large section of the state, is already found to be too small for the accommoda-

tion of the public school. An extensive addition has been determined upon, and the erection will begin at an early day.

No pains have been spared to secure the best teachers to be had, the text books in use are of the highest order, and in all particulars our public schools are equal to those of any town of equal size in the older portions of the North. It has been said by a shrewd observer that the appearance of the school children is the best criterion by which to judge of the hygienic conditions of any locality. If this is true, we invite a rigid comparison, for when the little people are turned loose after three hours confinement in the school room we challenge the world to show ruddier cheeks, brighter eyes, and greater exuberance of spirits.

The colored people have separate schools, as it is found that both races make better progress with their studies under such an arrangement. The race problem is eliminated from school life and hazing is unknown. The colored people have their own teachers, and enjoy equal advantages with the whites. The pay of teachers and maintenance of their schools comes from the public school fund, but the tax which creates this fund is mostly paid by white people, as the colored man, as a rule, is not a very extensive tax payer.

In addition to the public schools there are two or three private schools and the Sisters' school, which has a large and rapidly increasing attendance. But our educational advantages are not limited to these. Only four miles away is Rollins College, at Winter Park, one of the best and most thorough colleges in the country. It is accessible to Orlando by two lines of railroad, each of which makes special rates to pupils, enabling them to live at home, and go and come by train morning and evening. Rollins is a young institution, but it has already established a reputation second to none of the older colleges of the North. Its attendance is increasing year by year, necessitating the erection of new buildings for the accommodation of pupils. The sanitary, moral and social conditions of Winter Park are perfect, the opportunities afforded for acquiring a higher education are unsurpassed, while the fact that the climate is such that long confinement in close rooms is not only avoided but is an impossibility, insures the pupil against the insidious maladies, that have become so largely the outgrowth of college life. We have emerged from the primitive conditions of ten years ago, and to-day no portion of the United States can boast of better educational advantages than ours.





VIEW ON LAKE COPELAND, ORL



ORANGE AVENUE, LOOKING NORTH FROM CHURCH STREET.



FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

IN fraternal societies Orlando is fortunate. The Masons have a flourishing lodge, a Chapter and Commandery. The Odd Fellows have an elegant hall, and are in a prosperous condition. The Knights of Pythias meet in the Odd Fellows' hall. They have a lodge and Uniform Rank. The Order of the Iron Hall and Knights and Ladies of Honor hold regular meetings and each order has a strong membership. In addition to these Orlando has one of the crack military

companies of the South—the Shine Guards—composed of young men of high social standing, who feel a just pride in the proficiency of their company. The city has one of the best drilled and most efficient fire departments to be found anywhere. Since the city water works were put in, some few years ago, and under the present organization of the fire department, the city has not had a disastrous fire.

CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS BODIES.

ORLANDO is well supplied with churches and church edifices, and the large attendance upon Sunday services attest the high character of the people. The Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Catholics, Congregationalists and Episcopalians have fine church edifices and hold regular services. Besides these the colored people have four churches, making a total of ten within the city. A mile west of town is another belonging to the Primitive Baptists. This is one of the old land marks, and many of the earlier settlers still cling to it, and its hallowed associations. The churches of Orlando

have grown with the city. In 1880 there was but one church, a little rough frame structure, unpainted without and unplastered within. It was originally intended as a union church, was the first church building in the little town, and was used during the week as a school house. At this date, however, the Presbyterians had organized with Rev. John Beveridge as pastor, and as the little church was in frequent demand by other denominations, they secured permission to occupy the court house and there they held regular services. The several denominations now own their lots and buildings, and

are mostly out of debt. The Methodists have a fine parsonage adjoining their church and the Catholics have extensive grounds, upon a portion of which is located a flourishing school, under the management of the Sisters of St Joseph. It is now in its third year.

In addition to the churches the Y. M. C. A. is in a flourishing condition. It has a suite of elegant rooms tastily fur-

nished and provided with an excellent library. Religious services are held in the rooms on Sundays.

The Y. P. S. C. E. has a large and flourishing organization. Its membership is rapidly increasing and its meetings are very interesting. The local society sent delegates to the National convention in Minneapolis last summer, and is carrying on an aggressive and most useful campaign.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

ALTHOUGH by no means a manufacturing town, the industrial enterprises of the city have a very important bearing upon her material prosperity. One of the largest foundries and machine shops in the far South is located here—the South Florida Foundry & Machine Works. This institution began its existence in a small way only a few years ago. It was then a one room, one story building, wherein a single man repaired guns and sewing machines, and did any other little odd job which came his way. From this small beginning an immense business has sprung up. The little shop has given place to a series of buildings extending a distance of three hundred feet, wherein all branches of the business are conducted. Employment is given to thirty or forty men and the business runs up to many thousands of dollars annually.

Another instance of phenomenal growth from a small be-

ginning is the Macy Wagon Works. Ten years ago Mr. Macy occupied a little shop in an out of the way locality, doing his own work, and hardly finding enough to keep him occupied. Two immense structures have taken the place of the little shop of a few years ago. One of these contains blacksmith and wood shop on the first floor, with paint shop in the second story. A covered runway connects this with the warehouse or repository, where at any time may be found manufactured vehicles of all sorts, the value of which would count up to several thousands. He employs a large force of skilled workmen and his establishment is an immense bee hive.

H. H. Berry is another carriage and wagon manufacturer, whose business is rapidly increasing with the growing demands of the country, and which may be classed among the important manufacturing industries.

In addition to these the city has an ice factory with a ca-



THE MACY WAGON WORKS.



GILL ENG. CO. N.Y.

SOUTH FLORIDA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS.



capacity of twelve tons per day. The ice is made from water naturally pure, but distilled before freeezing, to insure absolute purity. Prices are about the same as those that prevail in northern cities for an impure and vastly inferior article. The Novelty Works is a wood working establishment where all kinds of interior finishings are turned out. The gas factory supplies us with gas of a good quality. Five cigar factories supply the home trade with a high grade of goods, with a

large surplus over for the outside world, and one or two confectionery manufacturers supply absolutely pure goods of high grade.

Orlando has the best market house of any city in the State. It is a brick structure 45x128 feet. The lower floor is divided into stalls, while the upper story serves the purpose of armory and drill room for the Shine Guards.

NEWSPAPERS.

TWO weekly and one daily papers are published in Orlando. They are ably conducted and receive a liberal patronage. Unlike most local newspapers in older portions of the country, the Orlando papers are widely circulated outside of the immediate community in which they are published. This is due to the fact that so many people from other states spend their winters and have interests here. These people may be termed winter residents. Naturally they desire information concerning Florida affairs during their absence from the state. All of the papers seek to give just such information as this class of subscribers desire. Seed sown in this way falls into the hands of many strangers who are thus familiarized with the favorable conditions existing here, and are finally drawn here as permanent citizens. In this way Orlando's newspapers have contrib-

uted greatly to the increase of the city's wealth and population.

The eldest of the Orlando newspapers is the Orange County Reporter. It was established in 1877 by Munger & Russell, and has been a constant worker in the field since that date. S. R. Hudson is publisher. The South Florida Sentinel, L. C. Vaughn publisher, is the next in age. It was established in 1885 by its present proprietor, and has been successful from the beginning. The Orlando Daily Record is edited and published by J. Irving Crabbe. It enjoys the distinction of being the only daily paper in Orange county. It was established in 1886. All three are Democratic in politics, although little attention is given to the discussion of political questions save during the election campaigns, which only occur once in two years.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE city has two national banks, both financially solid, and both enjoy the confidence of the community. The First National was started as a private bank in 1882. It was organized as a national bank with a capital of \$50,000, in April 1886. It transacted a business in 1890 amounting to \$16,962,489.46, and had deposits on the first day of July, 1891, reaching the sum of \$245,173.77. E. P. Hyer, president; C. A. Granniss, vice-president; Nat Poyntz, cashier; O. T. Poyntz, assistant cashier.

The Citizens National was organized and began business with a capital stock of \$50,000, in October, 1887. July 1, of the present year (1891) its stock was increased to \$100,000. Its business transactions for 1890 reached the sum of \$8,534,729.09, while its statement for July 1, 1891, showed deposits amounting to \$147,854.91. J. H. Gilbert, president; W. L. Palmer, vice-president; James L. Giles, cashier.

The Orlando Loan and Trust Company—a savings bank—was organized January 1, 1888, with a capital stock of \$100,000, twenty thousand of which was paid up in cash. It is now carrying deposits amounting to about twenty-five thousand dollars, and transacts an annual business of nearly a quarter of a million dollars. C. A. Granniss, president; J. B. Parramore, vice-president; Nat Poyntz, treasurer. J. B. Parramore is also secretary and general manager.

The Orlando Building and Loan Association was organized October 24, 1887, and now has one hundred and forty shares in force. Its loans amount to \$6,813, while its stock is worth its face value or more, and its shares are considered a safe investment. Its officers are W. R. O'Neal, president; R. L. Holland, vice president; Carl Warfield, secretary and treasurer; W. H. Jewell, solicitor.

A HEALTH RESORT.

IN the matter of general healthfulness Orlando can safely challenge the world. The health statistics compiled by the general government at Washington, reveal the fact that in spite of her semi-tropical situation, and in spite of an

erroneous but popular belief, only one other state can show as low a death rate as Florida. The new state of Washington shows a slightly lower percentage of deaths, and stands first in the list, Florida is second. These statistics cover a period of

many years. Their accuracy cannot be disputed. When it is understood that since the close of the war Florida has been a sort of national sanitarium, and that annually hundreds, yes thousands of northern people who are suffering from that dread disease consumption, and its kindred ailments catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, etc., flock to this State to spend their winters and to obtain relief from their physical ills, and that many of these sufferers put off their coming until too late, and that all such cases are credited to Florida's mortality, it is a question whether she is not entitled to precedence among all the sisterhood of states.

Orange county has a board of health, created by and under authority of state law. It is composed of professional gentlemen of unquestioned integrity and undoubted skill. They are zealous in their labors and careful and thorough in their investigations. This board keeps a correct record of all births, deaths and marriages within the county. It is so arranged that the statistics of each town can be readily gathered by itself. In all cases of death the age is given, together with the specific cause of death. The reader is not supposed to be interested in the births and marriages. Let us give a few facts relative to the deaths in county and city for the present year (1891) up to the date of preparation of matter for this publication, or for the nine months of the year, January to September, inclusive. The population of Orange county as estimated by the board of health is 18,000. The record shows that out of this number in the entire county, during the first three quarters of the year, there were ninety-seven deaths from all causes. Of these seven were accidental, two were still born and three died

from old age, thus reducing the number of deaths from disease to eighty-five.

In the city proper the report is still more surprising, and when carefully examined, peculiarly interesting.

In the month of January there were four deaths: one from whooping cough and one from pneumonia, one from consumption and one from malarial fever. The ages were respectively, one, fifty, fifty-three and fifty-seven years.

There were four deaths in February from the following causes: Paralysis, grippe, Bright's disease and old age. The ages were thirty-seven, forty-four, seventy-four and ninety-four years.

March maintained the record with four deaths, one from dropsy of the heart, one of pneumonia, one of cancer and one of consumption. The ages were twenty-seven, fifty-eight, sixty-three and seventy-four years.

April broke the record and shows a greater mortality than any other two months. There were ten deaths, from the following causes: Dysentery, cholera infantum, congestion of stomach, meningitis, heart disease, paresis, two of consumption and two of remittant fever. Of these, three were under one year of age. The others were seven, twenty-three, thirty, thirty-seven, forty-four, fifty-six and sixty-two.

With the close of April the score changes. The winter visitors depart with the coming of the warm weather in the North, and with them go those who come for health and who are anxious to return to friends. For the next five months the record shows no deaths from consumption, thus proving that among the actual residents the dread disease has no foothold.

May opens the record of the summer months with four deaths, from burn, spinal disease, marasmus, and asthma. The ages were one, forty-four, forty-six, and fifty-two years.

In June there were but two fatalities. One of these was a child of less than one year old, of marasmus. The other was a case of drowning of a little girl of eleven years.

July shows three deaths. Another infant died of marasmus. Old age claimed one at the ripe maturity of seventy-nine years. The third was a young person of only eighteen, of malarial fever—the only fatality from fever of any kind in the city, during the five summer months of what is conceded to have been the warmest summer known in Florida for years.

August shows five deaths, one an infant and two from accident. The causes are scrofula, gun shot wound, drowned, Bright's disease and peritonitis. Ages: one, twenty-three, sixty-two, sixty-seven and seventy-four years respectively.

September, the most sickly of all the year in the northern states, when chills and fever, dysentery and diarrhoea are most malignant and claim most victims, seems to have been a month of remarkable healthfulness here. There was but one death in Orlando, an infant less than one year of age, of gastro-enteritis.

This closes the record for nine months of the year 1891. It is a remarkable record for a far southern town of a mixed and cosmopolitan population of three thousand souls.

Let it be borne in mind that this record is official and authentic and susceptible of verification by any one who doubts. Let it forever set at rest the popular fallacy which our northern friends indulge in, that this is a region where fevers and dis-

orders of bowels prevail in summer. Five months of summer of rather unusual intensity of temperature, and not a single death from bowel troubles and only one from fever of any sort. Ought not this to forever dispel the absurd notion that this is a region where poisonous miasma is wafted upon every breeze. Gentle reader, no matter where you reside, whether on the rock bound shores of New England, the broad, alluvial prairies of the Western States, or among the snow clad peaks of the Rocky Mountains, compare this with the health record of your own loved home, and be just enough to give Florida her dues. We invite the comparison, and are willing to abide by the decision you will reach.

No climate on earth is a specific for all the ills of mankind. No climate can keep back old age or forever cheat the fell destroyer out of his victim. But Orlando has hundreds and Florida has thousands of residents who came here suffering from catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, tuberculosis, or well developed consumption, who are now living in physical comfort, having been entirely restored to health, or permanently benefited by residence here. Another class of sufferers possibly more common than any of these, those who suffer from over work and the terrible strain of business friction, may here find relief. Here sleep comes to the overtaxed brain, and nature's own sedative relieves the burdened tissues. The tired man or woman can here rest as they can rest no where else. Nature does the upbuilding if they but give her a chance.

Among the residents of the city are those who came from the north with well developed consumption, but who are now in the enjoyment of apparently perfect health. Others who

came with asthma, catarrh, or bronchitis, have been either entirely cured or permanently benefited by a residence here. For the benefit of those who are suffering from like ailments, the names of a few of these people are here given, with the character of the trouble from which they suffered, and their

former residence. These people are all residents of Orlando. Their names are published by their permission, and each one is pledged to reply to all letters of inquiry which may be sent to them from persons who are like sufferers, and who are seeking relief through a change of climate:

NAME.	NATURE OF DISEASE.	FORMER HOME.	NAME.	NATURE OF DISEASE.	FORMER HOME.
<i>H. S. Kedney.....</i>	<i>Asthma</i>	<i>U. S. Navy.</i>	<i>J. B. Parramore..</i>	<i>Hay Fever.....</i>	<i>Madison, Fla.</i>
<i>L. P. Lawrence... </i>	<i>Catarrh and Throat</i>		<i>S. A. Robinson... </i>	<i>Asthma</i>	<i>Battle Creek, Mich.</i>
	<i>Trouble</i>	<i>An Sable, N. Y.</i>	<i>E. A. Richards ...</i>	<i>Tuberculosis.....</i>	<i>New Boston, N. H.</i>
<i>E. F. Sperry</i>	<i>Catarrh</i>	<i>Ansonia, Conn.</i>	<i>W. H. Nall</i>	<i>Weak Lungs.....</i>	<i>Owensboro, Ky.</i>
<i>P. P. Ink.....</i>	<i>Bronchitis</i>	<i>Washington, Iowa.</i>	<i>Geo. E. Macy.....</i>	<i>Asthma</i>	<i>Germantown, Tenn.</i>
<i>Mahlon Gore</i>	<i>Nervous Derangement, Insomnia</i>	<i>Sioux City, Iowa.</i>	<i>J. A. Knox</i>	<i>Dyspepsia</i>	<i>McKenzie, Tenn.</i>
<i>James Mott.</i>	<i>Kidney and Bladder</i>		<i>F. S. Weeks.....</i>	<i>Catarrh</i>	<i>Quincy, Ill.</i>
	<i>Trouble</i>	<i>Postville, Iowa.</i>	<i>G. W. Coffey.....</i>	<i>Hay Fever.....</i>	<i>Owensboro, Ky.</i>
<i>Major W. G. Peck</i>	<i>Hay Fever</i>	<i>Duluth, Minn.</i>	<i>Isaac Aten.....</i>	<i>Catarrh and</i>	
<i>F. A. Curtis</i>	<i>Nervous Prostration..</i>	<i>Bangor Maine.</i>		<i>Bronchitis</i>	<i>Long Branch, N. J.</i>
<i>A. Renaker.....</i>	<i>Hemorrhage of Lungs</i>	<i>Berry Station, Ky.</i>	<i>D. Mostellar.....</i>	<i>Asthma</i>	<i>Bartow Co., Ga.</i>
<i>W. R. Anno.....</i>	<i>Pneumonia, Asthma</i>	<i>Maysville, Ky.</i>	<i>C. D. Shepherd ...</i>	<i>Tuberculosis.....</i>	<i>Birmingham, Ala.</i>
<i>T. A. Duckworth.</i>	<i>Bronchitis</i>	<i>Fort Scott, Kan.</i>	<i>J. H. Abbott</i>	<i>Bronchitis.....</i>	<i>Cincinnati, Ohio.</i>
<i>C. A. Slearns.....</i>	<i>Throat Trouble.....</i>	<i>Warren, Mass.</i>	<i>George I. Russell.</i>	<i>Blood Poisoning ..</i>	<i>Middletozen, Conn.</i>
<i>W. P. Kyle.....</i>	<i>Rheumatism and</i>		<i>Jacob Short</i>	<i>Asthma</i>	<i>Cloud Co., Kan.</i>
	<i>Throat Trouble</i>	<i>Staunton, Va.</i>	<i>A. R. Hargrave ..</i>	<i>Neuralgia</i>	<i>Ripon, Wis.</i>
<i>Rev. P. Clippinger</i>	<i>Catarrh</i>	<i>Centralia, Ill.</i>	<i>John Tierney.....</i>	<i>Chronic Malaria....</i>	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>
<i>C. E. Johnson ..</i>	<i>Nasal Catarrh</i>	<i>Aasonia, Conn.</i>	<i>Mrs. Dr. G. C.</i>		
<i>George Fish.....</i>	<i>Lung Trouble</i>	<i>Atlanta, Ga.</i>	<i>Mathews</i>	<i>Bronchitis.....</i>	<i>Pioche, Nevada.</i>
<i>C. F. Young.....</i>	<i>Inflammatory</i>		<i>Mrs. M. F.</i>		
	<i>Rheumatism</i>	<i>Rochester, N. Y.</i>	<i>Hargrave</i>	<i>Catarrh</i>	<i>Ripon, Wis.</i>
<i>A. A. Marsh.....</i>	<i>Catarrh, Weak Lungs</i>	<i>Buda, Ill.</i>	<i>Mrs. E. M.</i>		
<i>J. T. Beeks.....</i>	<i>Debility from Injury.</i>	<i>Greenville, Tenn.</i>	<i>McCrillis</i>	<i>Chronic Bronchitis...</i>	<i>Putnam, Conn.</i>
<i>W. H. Jewell.....</i>	<i>Catarrh, Bronchitis..</i>	<i>Vicksburg, Miss.</i>	<i>Mrs. Marcia A.</i>		
			<i>Tierney</i>	<i>Chronic Malaria.....</i>	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>

The following certificate from Dr. J. W. Hicks, Secretary of the Orange County Board of Health, will add weight to the volume of testimony already given as to the beneficial effects of the climate of this section in all pulmonary affections :

"I have been a resident of and practicing physician in Orange county for sixteen years. In that time hundreds of cases of pulmonary troubles have been treated by me and have come under my immediate observation. Many of these people are still residents of Orange county, but living outside of Orlando. Others have fully recovered health by residence for

a few months or years here, and have returned to their former homes, where they are now living in full health. A long list of names of such people might be secured and published. But as they are not residents of Orlando proper, such a list would hardly be appropriate in this little work. I will take pleasure, however, in furnishing names for reference, together with any facts or information in my power to any who may be sufficiently interested to address me.

"J. W. HICKS, M. D.

"ORLANDO, FLA., Oct. 15, 1891."

HOTELS.

THE city is fairly well supplied with hotels and boarding houses, all of which are well kept. Strangers meet with no trouble in finding pleasant homes, while rates are by no means unreasonably high. The principal hotels are the San Juan, the Arcade and the Magnolia. Heretofore the San Juan has only been kept open as a winter resort. But it is the intention of the proprietor to keep it open throughout the year hereafter. Besides those named, there are a number of smaller hotels and boarding houses, where strangers can find accommodations to suit their varied tastes and the condition of their pocket books.

Another winter hotel is needed. It should be located just

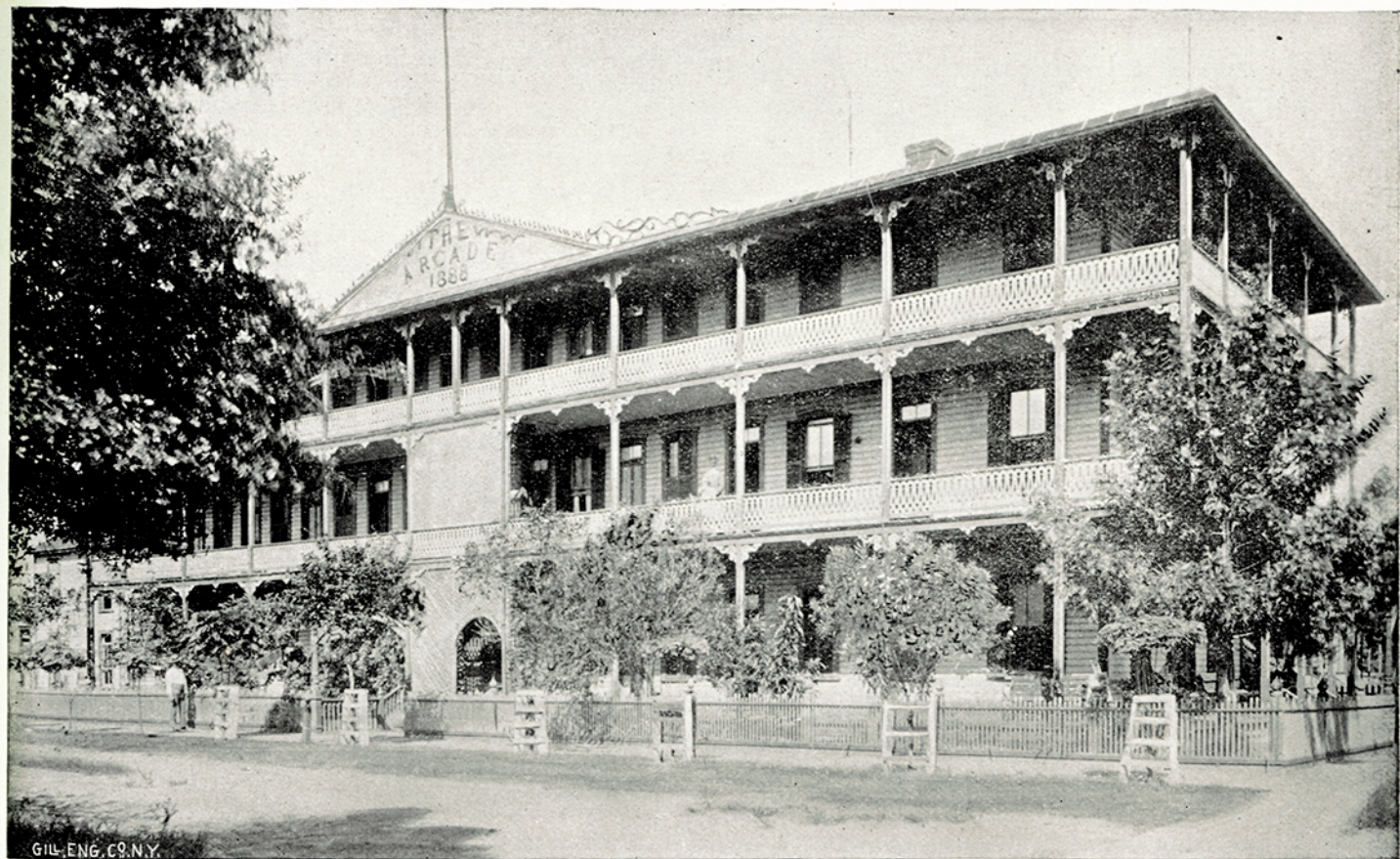
outside the business portion of the city and upon the banks of some one of the pretty little lakes, which are so attractive a feature of Orlando's scenery. Such a house, surrounded by orange grove and flower garden, would attract and hold its full quota of visitors during the tourist season, or from December to May of each year. The capitalist who will put up such a house will not only do a good thing for the city, but will reap a pecuniary harvest which will repay him.

Still another, and greatly needed institution is a well ordered and properly managed sanitarium. Each winter sees hundreds of semi-invalids fleeing from the rigors of the northern winters and, seeking health and comfort beneath the genial





THE SAN JUAN HOTEL.



THE ARCADE HOTEL.



skies of Florida. Some of these people are really sick. Others are but slightly ailing, with some trouble with the respiratory organs or air passages—troubles which as a rule, are almost immediately modified after reaching this region. At the average hotel or boarding house, invalids are not regarded as desirable guests. They require a little extra attention, or a variation from the standard bill of fare. In spite of the fact that as a rule they are willing to pay for any extra attention they may need, the fact remains that they are considered troublesome. A well kept, pleasantly situated house, specially

designed for this class and their friends, would be a boon that would be appreciated. It should be in no sense a hospital, and every feature which could suggest such an institution should be eliminated. A light, airy, cheery house, full of comfort and sunshine, with an open fire place in every room, so that no element of discomfort could ever enter its portals, and then managed by some one with a temperament as sunny as our own loved Florida, is what is needed. He who gives it to us will be a benefactor to his race, and his efforts will put money in his purse.

ORANGES.

UP to this point in the county's development orange growing has been the leading industry. This has steadily grown in importance and value, and possibly will lead all others for several years to come, although grape growing is making a lively contest for supremacy.

Prior to the advent of the railroad the fruit of this section was hauled in carts and wagons to the St. Johns river at Sanford, or to Lake Jesup, and thence shipped by water to the north. It is doubtful if the entire shipments of oranges from Orange county in the season of 1880-1 amounted to as many as 25,000 boxes. A careful compilation of the figures for the season of 1890-1 shows that Orange county sent out 413,000 boxes,

while the money realized from the sale of this crop was equal to \$63 for every man, woman and child in the county.

So much for the county at large. Orlando is doing her part in this magnificent industry. Within her radius, and tributary to her railroad stations, a careful compilation of data shows that there are now 2,320 acres in bearing groves, and 6,013 additional acres planted to orange trees which are not yet in bearing.

These figures do not include a belt of country lying three to six miles northward of the city and extending from the Lake Fairview region to Winter Park and Osceola. In this belt there must be an additional thousand acres, but they are omit-

ted for the reason that the fruit is shipped from other stations than Orlando. While this is true, it is also true that this city is the supply point, in great measure, for the territory mentioned, and the product of these groves assists materially in promoting Orlando's prosperity. It will be seen that the ratio of young to bearing trees is about as three to one. One hundred and fifty dollars per acre, is a moderate estimate of the cash value of the annual crop. Let the reader make his own calculation of the future

The extent of the acreage in these young trees attests the faith of our people in the orange industry—a faith which is the outgrowth of long years of experience and observation, a faith born of work accomplished, and rich in promise for the future. These young groves prove that orange growing is not regarded as a failing industry. It is, rather, a healthy infant just getting squarely on its legs and bracing itself for a race with older industries elsewhere, in which it promises to come off victorious.

In spite of the annually increasing yield, the commercial value of the fruit is increasing. Prices last season were better than ever before. This was due to several causes. Transportation facilities are steadily improving, and the distribution of fruit throughout the region of consumption is more easily and thoroughly accomplished; experience has brought wisdom in the picking, packing and transportation of the fruit, and random consignments to commission men have almost entirely ceased. Buyers now come into the field and purchase the fruit either on the trees in the grove, or boxed and delivered on board the cars. They buy for northern dealers, know in advance just how much they require for their trade, and where

to ship it to reach a market not already overstocked. Both dealers and growers have done better with Florida oranges during the last year or two than ever before, and they are getting farther and farther away from the element of uncertainty which, until two years ago, hedged about the entire orange business. Hereafter the orange market will be as firm and as well established as the market for western pork and beef. Although the yield of fruit in the State has quadrupled within the short space of six years, the talk of over production, so frequently heard a few years ago, has almost entirely ceased. The demand has increased with the increase of production, while a more thorough acquaintance with orange culture has enabled the intelligent cultivator to produce fruit of a higher quality and to prolong the season of marketing until it now extends through more than half of the year, while formerly it was confined to two or three months, in the winter. Earlier and later varieties have been originated until the hope is indulged in, and not without good reason, that the next decade will find Florida producing the most luscious orange grown in the world, throughout twelve months of the year.

Fruit growing is always a somewhat æsthetic avocation. It is the highest type of agriculture. In Florida, the cultivation of the orange seems to be the most profitable, as well. Nice incomes are derived from very limited areas planted to oranges. The principal conditions necessary to success are: properly selected lands, thrifty and well conditioned trees, liberal treatment and careful cultivation. There are sometimes failures. The causes which lead to such results can be summed up in a few words: Unsuitable land and indifferent cultivation.





VINE IN FRUIT, VINEYARD OF H. H. DICKSON, FIFTEEN MONTHS FROM PLANTING.

The same dilligence and intelligent effort which enables the fruit grower and gardener of the North to succeed, will bring larger pecuniary returns here. Laziness and neglect will insure failure. The only royal road to success lies in steady, persistent effort, long drawn out.

Our frontispiece is from an orange picking and packing scene. Here the work is going on in the open air and under the shade of the orange trees. But much of the sorting, sizing and packing is done in the packing houses. The entire process is an interesting one. The fruit is gathered by hand. It is cut from the trees by clippers, to avoid bruising. After this it is sorted by an experienced and deft man. All culls or rough skinned specimens are picked out. Then the fruit goes to the sizer. This is a machine specially designed for separating the different sizes, and keeping each by itself. In packing,

each box is filled with a special size, so that the fruit is uniform in grade and size throughout the box. The market value of the fruit depends largely upon nice care in this process of grading and sizing.

The low grade fruit is mostly converted into orange wine, and this method of disposing of it seems to be growing in favor. The wine somewhat resembles sherry, but with a distinctive and pleasant bouquet which makes it popular. Of late successful experiments have been made in the manufacture of a sparkling champagne from the orange juice. These experiments were conducted by Mr. C. G. Frash, the well known New York wine man. He is so well pleased with the result, that he contemplates engaging in the manufacture of orange champagne as a regular industry.

GRAPES.

UNTIL the year 1886, it may be truthfully said that all efforts at grape culture in this vicinity had resulted in failure. It is true that in many instances vines had been planted in the gardens and had lived and borne fruit. But the vines had proven short lived, and had at best only managed to maintain a sickly existence for a few years, or long enough to bear one or two small crops of fruit. Then they would apparently become emaciated, lose their vitality and

eventually die out. This was true of those sorts which were regarded as standard varieties in older regions. The Scuppernong seemed adapted to this region, was hardy and long lived, and in many instances yielded gratifying crops of fruit. Experienced horticulturists attempted grape culture, only to meet with disappointment, until they were confirmed in the belief that grapes would not succeed in South Florida.

In 1886, Messrs. Haynes, Young & Bailey who had come

here from New York the previous year, obtained one hundred and fifty vines of the Niagara White variety. These they planted on their home place a mile and a half north of Orlando. The vines were planted under adverse conditions and after methods in vogue in New York, where the Niagara originated and where it thrives. About one-half of these vines died. The others survived, and with careful attention, grew rapidly. Indeed, so promising was the result of this first effort that the following year they planted out an additional one hundred vines, profiting by the previous year's experience in the planting and cultivation.

These gentlemen saw a future for this variety of grape in Florida. Their neighbors looked on in doubt. Experienced horticulturists who had spent much time and money in fruitless attempts to raise grapes, wisely shook their heads and said "wait." We have waited more than five years, and no discouragements have thus far presented themselves. The little plantation of Haynes, Young & Bailey was christened Niagara Villa, and each year since the beginning, additions have been made to it until these gentlemen now have thirty acres of Niagara vineyard, ranging in age from one to five years from planting. Phenomenal success has attended their efforts from the start and for four years they have been marketing fruit which ripens from the last of May to the first of July, and which, therefore, meets the market at a time of the year when it is otherwise bare of grapes. This fact insures top prices. The germ planted by Messrs. Haynes, Young & Bailey, seems to have been infectious in its character. It communicated itself to others, and at last developed into a general contagion.

They obtained the State agency for the Niagara grape from the parent company, and last spring they handled for the company eighty thousand vines, all planted in South Florida, where until five years ago grape growing was not regarded as a possible industry.

Niagara grape growers of the north, hearing of the marvelous success of their favorite vine at Niagara Villa, came to investigate for themselves. They came doubting and returned with visions formulating in their brains. They waited still another year to see what time might develop; they came again. What is the result? The Niagara Vineyard Company and the Orlando Fruit and Grape Company were organized last winter. The first named purchased three hundred acres of land last spring, cleared and planted fifty acres to vines, and are now preparing to plant two hundred acres during the coming winter (1891-2). The other company purchased eighty acres of land which has all been cleared and plowed within the past two months, and are preparing to plant the whole to grapes and to grape fruit trees the coming winter. This company has just made a purchase of an additional tract of land, with the intention of still further extending their operations.

Besides this, numerous private parties have planted out smaller areas ranging in size from an acre to forty acres in extent, until one encounters vineyards in any direction he may go from the city. One of the largest of these private vineyards is the property of Messrs. Ink & Babcock, a mile west of the city. This was planted out last spring by Mr. Ink, one of our residents, who came here from Iowa two or three years ago for his health. The fact that he took the land in its wild state,



NIAGARA VILLA VINEYARD, THREE YEARS FROM PLANTING.



GILL ENG. CO. N.Y.

NIAGARA VILLA VINEYARD, THREE YEARS FROM PLANTING.

and in just fifty-seven days from the commencement of operations had it cleared of timber, grubbed, plowed twice and harrowed, planted in vines and fenced complete, indicates that Mr. Ink found what he came here for. He has several acres in vineyard on his home place, that he cares for in addition to the partnership tract.

Our illustrations show vineyards and fruiting vines. They are reproduced from photographs, and are true to life. The camera does not lie. It will not even flatter just a little for effect. In these instances it is not necessary. The cold truth is marvelous and needs no padding.

Experiments made by Prof. Dubois, of Tallahassee, one of the most expert wine makers in America, prove that the Niagara grape grown in Florida, will make a very superior wine. He finds that the northern grown Niagara possesses a foxiness which imparts an undesirable flavor to the wine. The Florida grown fruit is free from this objectionable quality. He has been here, looked over the vineyards and noted the possibilities of grape culture in this section, and expresses unbounded confidence in the outcome. So great is this confidence that he has determined to establish in Orlando a winery for the purpose of working up the low grade fruit and that which may be too late in ripening to command the fancy prices of the early part of the fruiting season. A stock company with a capital of \$30,000 has been decided upon, and operations will commence during the coming season. C. G. Frash, of New York, whose orange champagne is fast becoming celebrated, is associated with Prof. Dubois in the enterprise. They rank among the most

skillful wine makers in the United States. It is doubtful if they have any superior in France or Germany.

Here the earliest Niagaras are fit for market during the last days of May. The entire crop ordinarily ripens by the 25th of June. It is only in exceptional years, when the first bloom is injured by late spring frosts, that the season extends into July. At this season of the year the market is bare of grapes. Ripe, luscious white grapes from Florida during the month of June, will always command fancy prices. No other State can compete with us unless in the product of their hot houses. No one can predict what fortunes await the vineyardists of Orlando.

There is another feature of the grape industry here which should not be overlooked, and which promises to have an important bearing upon the yield of fruit of the Florida vines. In the north, fruit and foliage mature at about the same time. After the fruit is harvested there remains no growing season for the vines. Here the fruit is off by July, while the growing season continues until October, giving a season of fully three months after the fruit is off in which the vines not only recover from the tax of producing the fruit, but make a material growth before going into a dormant condition or season of rest, preparatory to next year's fruiting. It is believed that this condition will insure regular fruiting each year, and enable the vines to carry and mature much heavier crops here than is possible in more northern latitudes, where the same conditions do not prevail. The experience of the past few years certainly justifies this belief.

PINEAPPLES AND BANANAS.

WHILE the cultivation of the pineapple is one of the chief industries of the islands near the southern portion of the Florida peninsula, it is only within recent years that any systematic or extensive cultivation has been attempted here. A few plants in some protected corner of the garden have been an unimportant feature of the average Orlando home since the early settlement of the place. But the pineapple is a tropical fruit, and the occasional frosts which visit this region were found to injure plants, and either prevent fruiting, or so to dwarf the fruit that results were far from profitable. But pomology is an aggressive art. It is always searching for or originating new varieties. That which is impossible to-day may be easy of accomplishment a decade hence. Interested parties have ransacked the tropical regions of the globe for better and hardier varieties, and not without success. It has been found that some varieties of this family which produce the largest and most luscious fruit are also the hardiest, and best adapted to semi-tropical regions. A few years ago a single pineapple weighing four pounds was considered an impossibility. With the changes wrought by time and development, ten pounds is now considered easily attainable by the growers of this fruit. Our illustration is photographed from a lot of ten raised a few months ago by George I. Russell, of this city, the aggregate weight of which was upwards of eighty pounds.

Here, where there is a liability of damage from frost, it has been found advisable to protect plants by a partially enclosed shed. Thus protected, frosts do no damage, and plants make a sturdy and vigorous growth, enabling them to produce fruit of extra size. Owing to this necessity of protecting sheds, the area of the pineapple patch is necessarily limited. Most sheds cover no more than a quarter of an acre, but as this small area is usually well cultivated and liberally fertilized, it yields a gratifying return considering its size. A few have undertaken the business on a larger scale and with surprisingly profitable results. H. S. Kedney, of Winter Park, and Messrs. Russell & Price, of this city, are the most extensive growers. They cultivate only the largest and choicest varieties, and find the business very profitable. The demand for these extra varieties is so great that it cannot be supplied. Orders have even been received from the far away Sandwich Islands. Messrs. Russell & Price have recently filled a shed covering five acres of land, and are therefore the most extensive cultivators here. The business is a light and pleasant one, and where properly managed an acre or two would give an ordinary family an independent support. Mrs. J. M. Wilson, of this city, was for some years one of our most successful pineapple growers, and made enough from the sale of fruit and plants to support herself and her two children in comfort. The business is one which a lady can follow, and seems to offer a solution of

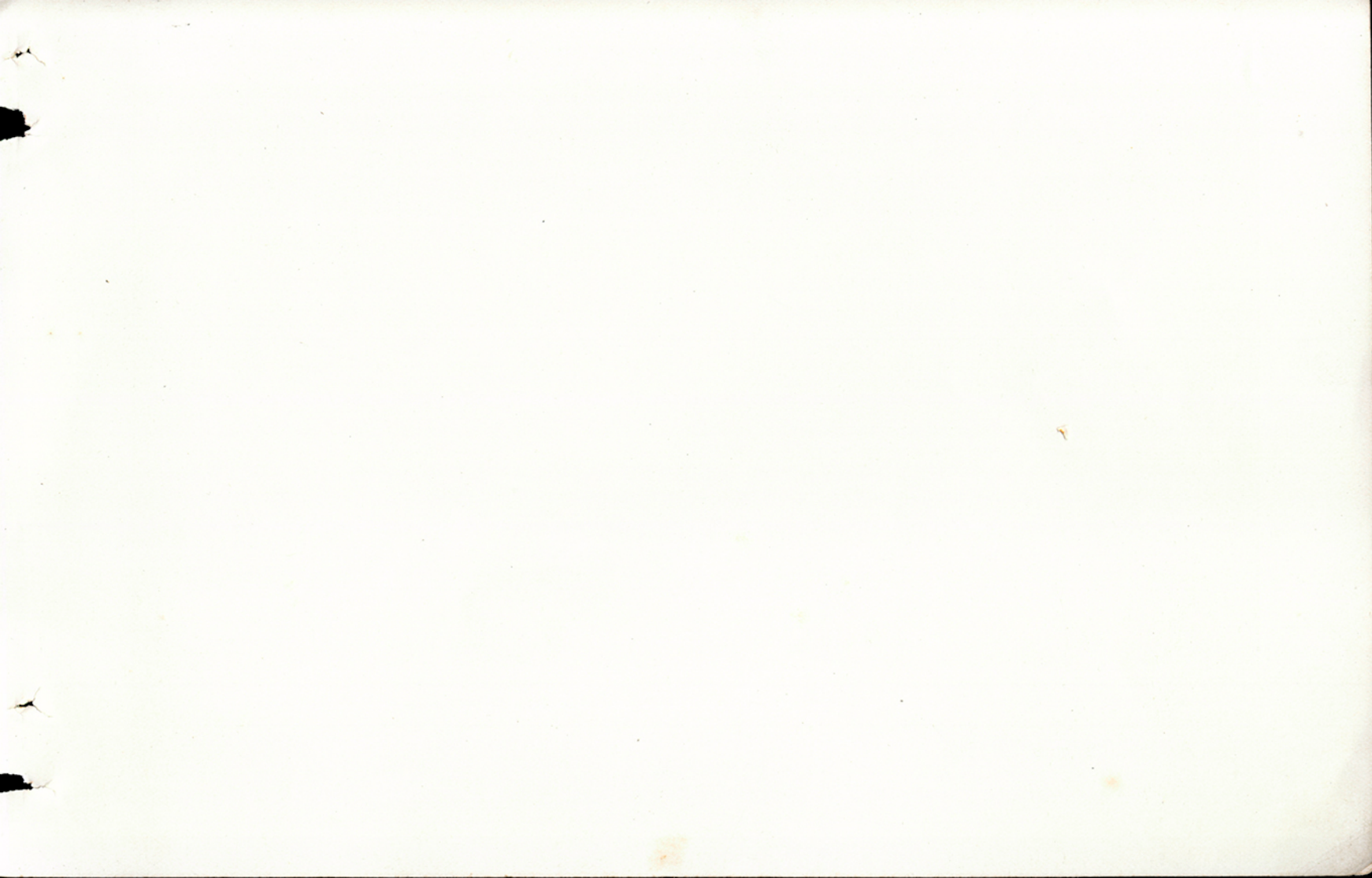




PINEAPPLES, GROWING IN GROUNDS OF MAJ. P. A. FOSTER.



BANANAS, GROWING IN GROUNDS OF MAJ. P. A. FOSTER.



the question, what can a lady do to maintain herself in Florida?

The pineapple requires a warm moist situation and seems to thrive best upon the alluvial margins of some of Florida's numerous lakes. If planted upon high pine land, plentiful irrigation should be provided for them. It would seem that the low hammocks, especially where so situated as to secure water protection against frost, would be specially adapted to the growth of this fruit.

"Plant the banana where it can have its head in the sun and its feet in the water," is an old Spanish proverb. It should not be planted in standing water, however. A moist situation, that never dries out, where the soil is rich and warm, is what is required, and in such a situation it does well with us. Like the pineapple, it is a tropical fruit, and is liable to damage from frosts. If cut down, however, only the growing stalk is damaged. The roots are never injured here, and with the first warm days of spring half a dozen young shoots spring up to take the place of the stalk that the frost gathered in. It is only once in two or three years however, that Orlando has frosts sufficiently severe to cut

off this truly royal plant. But this liability has had the effect of deterring many from its cultivation to any great extent.

Maj. P. A. Foster, who has two-thirds of an acre planted in this fruit has realized in a single summer from the sale of plants and fruit upwards of three hundred and sixty dollars, or at a rate of more than five hundred dollars per acre.

While the general character of the region about Orlando is not adapted to the cultivation of this fruit in large areas, its cultivation on a small scale will be found of advantage to every person who owns a home or cultivates an acre of land.

The banana is a useful food. Every one knows how to eat it in its natural state. It may be prepared in a dozen different ways. There is no fruit or vegetable capable of more general usefulness; none more nutritious as an article of food. They may be baked like Irish potatoes, sliced and fried like sweet potatoes, made into a pudding or a spiced pickle. Stewed like apples, they are an excellent substitute for apple sauce, from which they do not materially differ. Unlike most other fruit, the banana becomes firmer in the process of cooking.

MARKET GARDENING

WHEN Florida gardeners and truck growers become willing to apply themselves as energetically and as untiringly to the business as do their co-laborers in the north; when they fertilize as liberally, and work as hard as

they do there in order to meet with any measure of success, then will market gardening prove a mine of wealth to the State. Our lands are not as fertile as are the rich, alluvial prairies of the West, or the river valleys of the Eastern or

Middle States. But they are warm and light, and respond promptly and liberally to manuring and proper cultivation. As the planting and growing season is during the winter and early spring months, when the northern gardener is idle and his grounds covered with snow, the Florida gardener can always be first in the market. Every vegetable grower knows what this means. It means the top prices for his products, and a ready sale for cash. Later on, when the market is well supplied, the demand is sluggish and the grower is obliged to take what he can get or let the fruits of his labors spoil on his hands. Only a few of our citizens succeed in vegetable growing. Why is this? Those who fail would starve on a northern farm. They are not farmers or gardeners or fruit growers. Before coming to Florida they were engaged in mercantile pursuits, in the professions, or something else entirely foreign to the busi-

ness they undertake here. They have neither the experience or the natural adaptability to succeed as farmers or gardeners anywhere. They have the sagacity to see the advantages which Florida offers over any other State, and seeing this, and catching the gardening fever, they go in with all the zeal and enthusiasm needed to insure success. They meet with failure, insured by their own lack of experience and, disappointed, declare the whole business to be a snare and a delusion. It is unjust to charge the failure to Florida. But man is prone to lay the blame of his failures upon other shoulders than his own, and the amateur gardener of Florida is no exception to the rule. The few instances of phenomenal success to be found upon the suburbs of Orlando are sufficient to demonstrate what can be done when practical men shall come in and engage regularly in this industry.

FINALLY.

ORLANDO extends a cordial invitation to home seekers from every part of the country to come and investigate for themselves. She invites intelligent and impartial comparison with any and every other spot on the American continent, in the matters of undeveloped resources, healthfulness, and desirability as a place of residence in summer as well as

winter. She extends the warm hand of hospitality to good people from North, South, East and West, and is willing to abide by their intelligent verdict after a thorough acquaintance and a knowledge gained through familiarity with all of the conditions.



PINEAPPLES GROWN BY GEORGE I. RUSSELL, (COPYRIGHTED BY H. A. ABERCROMBY).



